}f all lands continued to regard him as the *pontiff*"
Historical accuracy, however, was not Dr. Sun's strong point. For later in the same lecture we read that "The leader of the revolutionary party at that time, Cromwell, brought about the execution of Charles I. That event alarmed all Europeans and Americans *(sic)* who considered it as unparallelled in history and thought that those responsible should be treated as traitors and rebels;'' that "The United States was the first country of the world to practice democracy"; and that the Taiping rebellion failed in part because when England sent the Ambassador Pottinger to Nanking to negotiate a treaty with Hung Hsiu-chuan, and to repudiate the Manchu Emperor . . . he was admitted only to the presence of the Eastern Prince, Yang Hsiu-ching, and not to that of the Heavenly King, Hung Hsiu-chuan, because to see the latter he was required to kotow. *' (Sir Henry Pottinger never visited Nanking after 1842, when he signed the first Anglo-Chinese Treaty with the Imperial Plenipotentiaries ! The Taipings occupied Nanking from 1853 to 1865).

After reference to political movements in Europe and America Dr. Sun inquires whether China is ripe for democracy. He takes advantage of this discussion to denounce his enemy Chen Chiung-ming, whom he accuses of plotting to become Emperor. And he advocates democracy for China and the sovereignty of the people, as a

remedy against internal upheavals and ambitious militarists.